VOL. XII-NO. 7-WHOLE NO. 579.

How They Were Formed and of What Troops Composed.

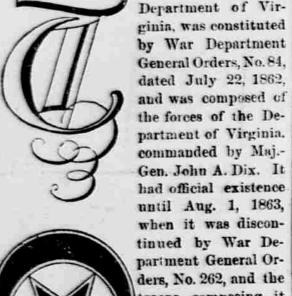
THE SEVENTH CORPS.

Departments of Virginia and Arkansas.

ROSTER OF THE CORPS.

Siege of Suffolk, Va.-The Camden (Ark.) Expedition, etc.

> DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. HE Seventh Corps,



partment of Virginia. when it was discontinued by War De-Foster.

roe and assume command at that point, re-On the 3d of June he was directed by Gen. McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, to assume command of the troops at Fort Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and in the vicinity of those places, exercising within his command the functions of the commander of a division or of a separate corps. On the 20th of July the strength of Dix's command present for duty was 9,997; on special duty, sick and in arrest, 1,042; absent, 739; aggregate, present and absent, 11,774.

The military complications resulting from the unsuccessful Peninsular and Pope's campaign in northern Virginia render it impracticable to give a statement showing with any exactness the composition of the Seventh Corps, as contemplated by the order of the War Department of July 22 above referred to. We have therefore to rely upon the returns of the Department of Virginia, which show for Aug. 31, 1862, the various troops in that department, their stations, etc., as follows:

Fort Monroe, Va.-Maj. Joseph Roberts, 4th Art.-Detachment Regulars, detachment 99th N. Y. Inf., Batteries Wis. Light Art. (2d and 4th).

Camp Hamilton, Va.-Brig.-Gen. Henry W. Wessells. Fourth Corps-92d N.Y., 96th N. Y., 85th, 101st, 103d Pa. Seventh Corps -11th Pa. Cav. (Co. C), 5th Md., 7th Battery N. Y. Light Art.

Newport News, Va.-Maj. Reuben King -85th N. Y., 11th Pa. Cav. (Co. M). Norfolk, Va.-Brig.-Gen. Egbert L. Viele

-Detachment 1st N. Y. M't'd Rifles, 99th N. Y. (6 companies), 58th Pa., 19th Wis., 4th U. S. Art., Battery D.

Suffolk, Va.-Brig.-Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield. Seventh Corps-Brig.-Gen. Max Weber-1st Del., 3d, 4th, 13th, 25th N. Y., 1st N. Y. M't'd Rifles, 11th Pa. Cav., 4th U. S. Art., Battery L. Fourth Corps-Brig.-Gen. Orris S. Ferry-39th Ill., 13th Ind., 62d, 67th Ohio.

Fort Wool-Capt. Ira Winans-Detachment 99th N. Y.

Sewell's Point-Capt. John C. Lee-Detachment 99th N. Y.

Maj.-Gen. E. D. Keyes, commanding: Yorktown, Va.-Fourth Corps, Second Division-Maj.-Gen. John J. Peck. Seventh Corps-Brig.-Gen. James H. Van Alen-Ind'n't Battalion N. Y. Vols., Detachment 4th Pa. Cav., 7th Battery Mass. Light Art.,

Detachment 1st N. Y. Art. Williamsburg, Va.-3d Battalion 6th N. Y. Cav., 5th Pa. Cav., Reserve Art. Gloucester Point, Va.-Maj. J. Watts

De Peyster-Battery N. Y. Art. The strength of the command was as fol-

lows:

		nt for	pres-	pres- bsent.	ld ar-	
Command,	Officers.	Men,	Aggregate ent.	Aggregate ent and a	Pieces of field tillery.	
Dept. H'dq'rt's	17	2	19	19		
Fort Monroe C'p Hamilton Newport News. Norfolk Suffolk	109	300 1,895 529 1,639 4,861	455 2,227 598 2,061 5,792	493 3,916 782 2,261 7,178	10 6 6 6	
Total	468	9,224	11,133	14,635	28	
Fourth Corps Williamsburg Yorktown, Va Yorktown, Va Gloucester Point, Va	56 147 23	1,041 2,624 630	7 1,256 3,222 751	10 1,527 5,499 806 152	20	
Total	237	4,399	5,346	7,994	24	
Fort Wool Sewell's Point		65 70	70 80	86 92		
Grand total.	726	13,760	16,648	22,821	52	

Maj.-Gen. John Adams Dix was born in Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798; entered the United States Army as Ensign and served through the war of 1812, and had reached the grade of Captain when he resigned, Dec. 31, 1828. He, having studied law while in the Army, was, upon his return from an extended tour through Europe, admitted to the

N. Y. He subsequently served as Adjutant- Art. (battalion). General, Secretary of State, and as memthe State of New York. He was elected 11th Pa. Cav. (Co. F), 7th N. Y. battery. United States Senator from that State and served from Jan. 27, 1845, to March 3, 1849. J. Peck. Corcoran's Brigade-Brig.-Gen. a large amount of valuable supplies and In 1860 he was appointed Postmaster of the City of New York. He succeeded Hon. Philip F. Thomas as Secretary of State of the Brig.-Gen. H. D. Terry-99th N. Y., 130th United States, and served from Jan. 11 to N. Y., 1st N. Y. Battalion Sharpshooters, March 3, 1861, and as such issued the famous order, "If any man attempt to haul down | Foster-13th Ind., 6th Mass., 112th N. Y., the American flag shoot him on the spot."

On the 16th of May, 1861, he was appointed Major-General of Volunteers, U. S. Army, serving in that grade until Nov. 30, 1865, when he resigned. Gen. Dix in April, 1862, was assigned to the command of the Middle Department, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md. He was relieved from this command Fort Monroe, Va., and on June 3, 1862, he U.S., Battery A. assumed that command, styling it the Dewas assigned to the command of the Department of the East, where he served until the close of the war. He was Minister to France | Wis. battery. 1867-8, and in 1872 was elected Governor of New York. He died April 21, 1879.

Early in September, 1862, after the emand was composed of barkation of the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula, Gen. John J. Peck was placed in command at Suffolk, Va., an important military position for the defense of Norfolk, Gen. John A. Dix. It and as a base of operations against the Welhad official existence don & Petersburg Railroad. A system of until Aug. 1, 1863, defenses for its protection was immediately commenced.

partment General Or- the battle of Deserted House, Va., Jan ders, No. 262, and the 30, 1863. On the 29th of January inforroops composing it mation was received by Gen. Peck, comwere transferred to manding the United States forces at Su the Eighteenth Corps, | ffolk, Va., that Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of the under the command of Confederate army, had gone in the direc-Mai.-Gen. John G. tion of Deserted House with some 2,000 infantry and 500 cavalry and a number o Maj.-Gen. Dix was on June 1, 1862, di- pieces of artillery. Gen. Peck at once organ rected to proceed immediately to Fort Mon- | ized a special force of about 4,800 men of all arms and placed it under the command of porting to Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan. Brig.-Gen. M. Corcoran, instructing him to proceed cautiously and ascertain the locality of the enemy and force him from his position, inflicting all loss possible.

Gen. Corcoran took command of the troops designated for the expedition, and soon arrived at the point previously selected for the rendezvous and found most of the regiments on the ground. Early on the morn-



GEN. JOHN A. DIX. ing of the 30th, everything being in readiness, the march commenced and continued until arriving near the Nansemond County Poorhouse, where a short halt was made The march was soon resumed, and when within about one mile from Deserted House, the advance met the enemy's pickets, posted in strong force on the road and in the woods. This was shortly after 3 a, m. The pickets were soon driven, and an open space gained in front of the enemy. Fire was at once opened by the artillery of both sides, and kept up incessantly until 6 a. m. Shortly after 5 a. m. Gen. Corcoran ordered the infantry to advance. This order, twice repeated, was not promptly executed. Gen. Corcoran as soon as he learned the cause went in person and soon remedied matters, and about 6 o'clock the charge with the bayonet was made, the enemy rapidly retreating. He was pursued vigorously until the troops reached a thick wood and marsh. It was now after 10 a. m .. and a halt was made to give the men breakfast and await fresh supplies of ammunition and reinforcements. The supplies and reinforcements having reached Gen. Corcoran soon after 11 o'clock, another attack was at once determined on, the enemy having formed about two miles in advance. As soon as the command commenced to move the enemy at once commenced his retreat, and all possible haste was made to overtake his fleeing battalions. At Pecosin Creek a sharp skirmish occurred between the 13th Ind. and the rear-guard. The cavalry followed two miles beyond Carrsville, when pursuit was discontinued and the command returned to Deserted House.

The following is a detailed statement of the casualties:

1	Ki	n'd.	w	n'd.	Cap			of Longstreet, showing that no actual demonstration by the Confederates toward New Berne was contemplated, and the exe-
Command.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	cution of the order was therefore suspended Longstreet, on finding that his ruse had failed, and that Admiral Lee had sent gan- boats up the Nansemond River, resolved to carry Suffolk by assault. His first, but un-
13th Ind	1	3 1 6 1 1	100000	1	1 4 5 1 8 2 1 8 9 5 5 8	 2 3 2	12 16 11 17 2 20 5 4 20 5 10 12	successful, effort was to disperse the small gunboats, and for this purpose batteries were constructed at night. The boats, however kept up a gallant fight, ably aiding the land forces during the period of siege, which lasted nearly a month.  By this time the Confederates had been reinforced until their numbers reached about 40,000, and serious conflicts with alternate

The Confederate loss in this affair was eight killed and 31 wounded.

The following was composition of troops in the Department of Virginia (Seventh Corps), Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. A., fighting the battle of Chancellorsville, Long- ington, and in compliance as soon as transcommanding, March 31, 1863.

Fort Monroe-Col. S. M. Alford-3d N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.—TWELVE PAGES.

Norfolk-Brig.-Gen. Egbert L. Vieleber of the House of Representatives of 148th N. Y., 173d Pa., 177th Pa., 19th Wis.,

> Suffolk-Peck's Division-Maj.-Gen. John Michael Corcoran-69th N. Y., 155th N. Y., 164th N. Y., 170th N. Y. Terry's Brigade-167th Pa. Foster's Brigade-Col. R. S. 165th Pa., 166th Pa.

Getty's Division-Brig.-Gen. George W. Getty. First Brigade-Col, Harrison S. Fairchild-10th N. H., 9th N. Y., 89th N. Y., 103d N. Y. Second Brigade-Col. Edward Harland-8th Conn., 11th Conn., 15th Conn., 16th Conn. Third Brigade-Col. A. H. Dutton-21st Conn., 13th N. H., 25th N. J.,

Unassigned-1st N. Y. M't'd Rifles, 11th partment of Virginia. On July 18, 1863, he Pa. Cav., 7th Mass. battery, 3d Pa. H. A. (battalion), 4th U. S. Art. (Battery D), 4th U. S. Art. (Battery L), 2d Wis. battery, 4th

Bustced's Brigade-Brig.-Gen. Richard Bus-178th Pa., 179th Pa. Unassigned-172d Pa., folk." 2d Mass. Cav. (1st battalion), 6th N. Y. Cav. (3d battalion), 5th Pa. Cav., 1st N. Y. Art. (Batteries F and H), 8th N. Y. battery, 1st. Pa. Art. (Batteries E and H) 5th U. S. Art. (Battery M.)

Strength as shown by tri-monthly retur of the Department of Virginia (Sevent) No event of importance occurred until Corps), Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix commanding

		nt for	negvii.	ent and	1
Command.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present absent.	100
Headquarters Fort Mon- roe—MajGen. John A. Dix	120	φ =	16	18	
Fort Monroe: Col. S. M. Alford. Infantry Attached garrison	20	522	710 28		
Total	20	522	738	856	
Camp Hamilton; Col. Anthony Conk, Infantry, Cavalry Artillery	10	69 314	729 78 361	84 879	
Total	42	1,034	1,171	1,240	-
Norfolk: BrigGen. E. L. Viele, Infantry Cavalry Artillery	186 2 4	2,561 49 138	3,090 60 154	3,232 88 167	
Total	142	2,748	3,304	3,487	
Suffolk: MajGen. J. J. Peck, Infantry Cavalry Artillery	66		2,015	17,457 2,255 1,254	ř
Total	734	14,263	17,407	20,966	4
Yorktown: MajGen. E. D. Keyes. Infantry Cavalry Artillery	199 47 16	972		1,397	
Total	262	4,248	5.231	6,174	2
Grand Total	1,216	22,815	27,867	32,741	-

mond. Gen. Longstreet with two divisions of his corps was therefore early in February detached from the Army of Northern Virginia and sent to operate against Gen. Peck. A line of fortifications was constructed from the Blackwater to Fort Powhatan, on the James River, by the Confederates, and an army numbering perhaps 30,000 had been so placed as to enable their immediate concentration near Suffolk at short notice. In April Gen. Longstreet began preparations to swoop down upon Peck. These preparations contemplated the crossing of the Nansemond with a large force, the capture of the Federal garrison and the seizure of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, thus menacing Fortress Monroe. With the view of deceiving Peck and weakening his force it was reported that Longstreet had gone to South Carolina, and a force of Confederate troops were, in fact, sent toward New Berne, N. C., the object being to draw a portion of Lee. On the 14th of June he received a Peck's troops toward that point, while dispatch from the General-in-Chief directing Longstreet remained in complete readiness him to concentrate all his force and threaten for an advance. The preparations having Richmond by seizing and destroying the been completed, Longstreet with about railroad bridges over the South and North 28,000 men crossed the river by means of Anna Rivers, and do all damage possible, Brigade-Col. Greenville M. Mitchell-18th, pontoon bridges and marched rapidly toward | thus to occupy the enemy and prevent rein- | 54th, 61st, 106th Ill., 3d Minn., 5th Ohio of tireless vigilance, had kept himself fully informed of the enemy's designs, and felt keen regret at receiving an order at this juncture to send a force of 3,000 men to oppose the Confederate forces reported to be marching toward New Berne. It happened, however, that before the order had been executed the capture of a Confederate mail at Norfolk disclosed the plans of Longstreet, showing that no actual demonstration by the Confederates toward New Berne was contemplated, and the execution of the order was therefore suspended. Longstreet, on finding that his ruse had failed, and that Admiral Lee had sent gunboats up the Nansemond River, resolved to carry Suffolk by assault. His first, but unsuccessful, effort was to disperse the small gunboats, and for this purpose batteries were

lasted nearly a month. reinforced until their numbers reached about to destroy the bridge. Gen. Keyes's expe-40,000, and serious conflicts with alternate dition reached Baltimore Store and on the success and defeat were of daily occurrence. 5th the movement was suspended. The Confederates, however, notwithstanding their vastly-superior numbers and their repeated attempts, failed of their object, and solutely required for the defense of Yorkstreet began a retreat, and was pursued to portation could be obtained Gens. Keyes's the Blackwater by the troops under the and Spinola's commands and the Irish of the U.S. Military Academy; appointed

bar and commenced practice at Cooperstown, 139th N. Y., 11th Pa. Cav. (Co. C), 3d Pe. Col. Foster. This terminated the siege of Suffolk, and was a sad defeat to the Confederates, who contemplated the recovery of the territory lying south of the James River to Albemarle Sound, N. C.; the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, besides the capture of thousands of contrabands.

The success of Peck had an important effect upon the battle of Chancellorsville, as it prevented the sending of reinforcements from Longstreet to Lee, and perhaps saved the Army of the Potomac from greater disaster than it sustained in that battle. The services of Peck elicited warm commendation from his superiors. In a letter to him, dated Feb. 15, 1865, Gen. Meade says: "That with the limited force under your command you should have held in check and defeated the designs of such superior numbers, is a fact of which you may well be proud, as the June 1, 1862, and assigned to command at 4th R. L. Artillery-1st Pa., Battery A, 5th most practical proof of your own skill and the gallantry of your troops."

In a letter of Jan. 1, 1865, Gen. Slocum says: "I think the gratitude of the Nation is due to you and your gallant little army for the important services performed at Suffolk"; and, on Jan. 30, 1865, Gen. Stoneman, Yorktown-Maj.-Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes. in a letter, says: "I have always looked upon it as a most fortunate thing for us that teed-4th Del., 168th N. Y., 169th Pa., you were enabled to hold Longstreet at Suf-

The following is a statement in detail of the casualties of the corps during the siege

of Suffolk, April	-		-	,	-			J. J. Wistar, May 13, 1863.
	F	cm'a:	w	nďd.	1	ap'd or iss'g		First Division.—First Brigade H. D. Terry, April, 1863. Second
Command.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Col. R. S. Foster, April 30, Brigade—Col. M. Murphy, Apri Second Division.—First Brig S. Fairchild, March, 1863. Co kins, April, 1863. Col. W. R.
Corcoran's Division. Terry's Brigade. 30th N. Yst battalion N. Y. Sharpshooters 67th Pa				5 4 1			6 5 1	ond Brigade—Col. Edw. Harl 1863. Third Brigade—Col. A. March, 1863. Col. W. H. P. Ste 1863.
Total	1.	2		10			12	Norfolk (Va.) Brigade-Brig
Foster's Brigade. 3th Ind		1	3	4			1 8 5 16	Viele, July, 1862.  DEPARTMENT OF ARK
Total	1_		4	23	-	$\frac{1}{1}$	30	On the 6th of January, 186 Frederick Steele was placed in
Murphy's Brigade. 55th N. Y		1	1 1	4 8			5 10	partment, A. G. O., General Ordand the troops of his command
Total		1	2	12			15	the Seventh Corps. Gen. Ste
ot'l Corcoran's Div		5	6	45		1	57	command on 30th of January.
Getty's Division. First Brigade. 9th N. Y		3 2	1 2	9 15	::		13 20	The returns of the Department sas for Jan. 31, 1864, give the the command as follows: Present 742 officers, 16,019 men; aggregations.
Total	1	5	3	24	•••		33	120 omeers, 10,015 men, aggre
Second Brigade, th Conn		4 2 1 3	1 2	16 3 4 18	::::		20 6 5 23	
Total		10	3	41	••		54	12000
Third Brigade, lst Conn	1	1 2 1 1	 2	3 14 13 4	::::		19 15 5	
To!al	2	5	2	34			43	
Light Artillery. th U. S., Battery A.,	-				: -		3	
Total	-			3	••		3	
Total Getty's Di- vision	3	20	8	102			133	
Reserve Brigade.		13	4	54		1	_ 71	Kall Hall III
Total		13	4	54	•••		71	
Cavalry. st N. Y. M't'd Rifles				4		1	5	111 1111
Total				4		1	5	GEN. FREDERICK STEE
Grand total	-	38	18	205		2	266	21,908; aggregate present and ab

On May 14 the General-in-Chief approved the suggestion of Gen. Dix that the line of the Nansemond be abandoned and a new line on Deep Creek, eight miles from Norfolk, be adopted for its defense. Gen. Peck was instructed to commence at once the preparation of the new line, dismantle and destroy railroads, and when all was ready destroy his old works. During the progress of this work a few minor conflicts ensued, but all was ready, and Suffolk was evacuated by the Union troops on July 3, 1863. Gen. Dix had also moved a force of about 5,000 men up the Peninsula, and had a considerable force on the Blackwater. These movements had been made to prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements to Gen. forcements to Gen. Lee, then marching toward Maryland and Pennsylvania. All troops then on the south side of the James not required to carry out the work entrusted to Gen. Peck were immediately withdrawn

and concentrated about Yorktown. On the 25th Col. Spear, with his regiment the 11th Pa. Cav.) and detachments of Massachusetts and Illinois cavalry, about 1,000 strong, made a sudden dash upon White House, captured it, and pushed on to within a short distance of Richmond: then turned northward, galloped through Hanover Courthouse, destroying the railway and bridge over the South Anna, returning to White House on the 27th. Gen. Dix also sent out an expedition on

July 1, under Gen. Getty, to destroy the Richmond & Potomac Railroad Bridge over the South Anna, and at the same time a large force, under Gen. Keyes, to demonstrate against Richmond via Bottom's Bridge. Gen. forces during the period of siege, which Getty substantially accomplished the object of breaking up the direct railroad connection By this time the Confederates had been between Richmond and Lee's army, but failed

were received to send all the troops not ab-

detachments were also made, and on Aug. 1 to the Eighteenth Corps. The following is a roster of the corps,

division, and brigade commanders. CORPS COMMANDERS. Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, from July 22,

1862, to July 17, 1863. Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Naglee, from July 25 to discontinuance of Officers exercising temporary command:

Maj.-Gen. E. D. Keyes, from April 6 to 14, 1863. Brig.-Gen. George W. Getty, from July 20 to 24, 1863. DIVISION COMMANDERS.

Suffolk Division .- Brig.-Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield, July, 1862. Maj.-Gen. John J. Peck, Sept. 22, 1862; Jan. 2, 1863. Brig.-Gen. M. Corcoran, Sept. 30, 1862. First Division .- Brig.-Gen. M. Corcoran,

April 9, 1863. Second Division .- Brig.-Gen. George W. Getty, March, 1863.

BRIGADE COMMANDERS. Suffolk Division. - Weber's Brigade -Brig.-Gen. Max Weber, July, 1862. Second Provisional Brigade-Col. Alfred Gibbs, Dec. 5, 1862. Brig.-Gen. H. D. Terry, Jan. 21, 1863. Empire Brigade-Brig.-Gen. F. B. Spinola, October, 1862. Foster's Provisional Brigade-Col. R. S. Foster, Sept. 23, 1862. Corcoran's Brigade-Brig.-Gen. M. Corcoran, December, 1862. Reserve Brigade-Col. D. W. Wardrop, April 24, 1863. Brig.-Gen. J. J. Wistar, May 13, 1863. First Division.-First Brigade-Brig.-Gen.



GEN. FREDERICK STEELE.

1,908; aggregate present and absent, 30,687, with seven pieces of heavy and 65 pieces of field artillery.

The corps as then organized was composed as follows: Maj.-Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army,

commanding. Escort-3d Ill. Cav. (Co. D), 15th Ill. Cav.

First (or Cavalry) Division-Brig.-Gen. John W. Davidson. First Brigade-Col. John F. Ritter-13th Ill. (detachment), 3d Iowa (detachment), 1st Mo. (eight companies), 7th Mo. Second Brigade-Col. Washington F. Geiger-2d Mo., 8th Mo. Third Brigade-Col. Daniel Anderson-10th Ill. (detachment), 1st Iowa, 3d Mo. Artil-

lery-2d Mo. Light (Battery D), 2d Mo. Light (Battery E). Unattached infantry-24th Mo., Cos. F and K. Second Division-Brig.-Gen. Eugene A. Carr. Second Brigade-Col. Adolph Engelmann-43d, 126th Ill., 40th Iowa, 22d Ohio, 27th Wis., 11th Ohio battery. Third

battery. Not brigaded-62d Iil., Lieut.-Col. Stephen M. Meeker; 50th Ind., Maj. Horace N. Attkisson; 13th Ill. Cav. (Co. C), Lieut James G. Kearney; Vaughn's Ill. battery, Lieut. Edward B. Stillings. Third Division-Brig.-Gen. Frederick Salomon. First Brigade-Col. William E McLean-43d Ind., 36th Iowa, 77th Ohio.

Second Brigade-Col. James M. Lewis-29th, 33d Iowa, 9th, 28th Wis. Artillery-3d Iowa battery, 1st Mo. Light (Battery K). District of Eastern Arkansas-Brig.-Gen. companies), 3d Ark. (colored), 4th Ark. (colored, two companies), 1st Iowa (colored). 35th Mo. (nine companies), 25th Wis., 15th Ill. Cav., 3d La. Battery (colored).

District of Northeastern Arkansas-Col. Robert R. Livingston-4th Ark., 11th Mo. (five companies), 1st Neb. Cav. (10 companies), 2d Mo. Light Artillery (Battery D). District of the Frontier-Col. William R. Judson. Second Brigade-Col. John Edwards-1st Ark., 18th Iowa, 2d Kan. Cav., 2d Ind. battery. Third Brigade-Col. Thos. M. Bowen-13th Kan., 3d Wis. (three companies), 3d Kan. battery. Clarksville, Ark., Lieut.-Col. Gideon M. Waugh-2d Ark. While these expeditions were out orders (five companies). Roseville, Ark., Col. James M. Williams-1st Kan. (colored).

Pine Bluff, Ark .- Col. Powell Claytonon May 3, 1863, while Lee and Hooker were town, Fort Monroe, and Norfolk to Wash- 1st Ind. Cav. (eight companies), 5th Kan. Cav. (10 companies).

Maj.-Gen. Frederick Steele was a graduate Camp Hamilton-Col. Anthony Conk- command of Gens. Dodge and Corcoran and Legion (Corcoran) were forwarded. Other Brevet Second Lieutenant 2d Inf., July 1,

1843; Second Lieutenant, March 15, 1846; the few remaining troops were transferred First Lieutenant, June 6, 1848; Captain, Feb. 5, 1855; Major 11th Inf., May 14, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel 3d Inf., Aug. 26 1863; Colonel 8th Iowa, Sept. 23, 1861; Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Jan. 29, 1862: Major-General of Volunteers, Nov. 29. 1862. He served during the war with Mexico, being engaged in skirmish at Ocalaca Aug. 16, 1847; battle of Contreras Aug. 19, 20, 1847; battle of Churnbusco Aug. 20, 1847; battle of Molino del Rey Sept. 8, 1847, and storming of Chapultepec Sept. 13, 1847. and was brevetted First Lieutenant and Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras Aug. 20, 1847, and Chapultepec Sept. 13, 1847. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and served first in the operations in Missouri, commanding a brigade from June, 1861, to April, 1862. He was in command of the Eastern District of



GEN. EUGENE A. CARR.

from May to November, 1862, commanded the First Division, Army of the Southwest; from November-December, 1862, he was in command of the District of Eastern Arkansas. In the operations against Vicksburg December, 1862, to January, 1863, he commanded a division of the Thirteenth Corps. Frederick Steele was placed in command of and in the final operations from January to July, 1863, a division of the Fifteenth Corps. From July, 1863, to January, 1864, he commanded the Army of Arkansas. He remained in command of the Seventh Corps until Dec. 16, 1864, when he was relieved. He was subsequently assigned to command of troops operating from Pensacola Bay, Fla., and held that command at the close of the war. He died Jan. 12, 1868.

The principal part of the fighting of the corps was done in Arkansas while on the Camden (Arkansas) expedition, March 23 to May 3, 1864. This was a movement in co-operation with the Red River expedition of Gen. Banks.

The column under the immediate command of Gen. Steele was composed as follows: Escort-Co. D. 3d, and Co. H. 15th Ill. Cav. Third Division-Brig.-Gen. Frederick Salomon. First Brigade-Brig. Gen. Samuel A. Rice-50th Ind., 29th, 33d Iowa, 9th Wis. Second Brigade-Col. William E. McLean-43d Ind., 36th Iowa, 77th Ohio. Third Brigade-Col. Adolph Engelmann-43d Ill., 40th Iowa, 27th Wis. Artillery-Capt. Gustave Stange-2d Mo. Light Battery E, Vaughn's (III.) battery Wisconsin battery. Strength, 5,127. Cav alry Division-Brig.-Gen. Eugene A. Carr First Brigade-Col. John F. Ritter-3d Ark (four companies), 13th Ill., Co. B, 3d Iowa (detachment), 1st Mo. (eight companies), 2d Mo. Third Brigade-Col. Daniel Anderson-10th Ill., 1st Iowa, 3d Mo. Strength,

Another column under the command of Brig.-Gen. John M. Thayer was also formed at Fort Smith on March 21, 1864, for the expedition. It was composed as follows First Brigade-Col. John Edwards-1st, 2d



GEN. JOHN M. THAYER.

Ark. (eight companies), 18th Iowa, 2d Ind. battery. Second Brigade-Col. Charles W. Adams-1st (colored), 2d (colored), 12th Kan., 1st Ark. battery. Third (or Cavalry) Brigade-Lieut.-Col. Owen A. Bassett-2d. 6th, 14th Kan. Strength, 5,082.

Col. Powell Clayton, commanding the post of Pine Bluff, with a force consisting of the Napoleon B. Buford-2d Ark. (colored, five | 18th Ill., 1st Ind. Cav. (eight companies). 5th Kan. Cav. (10 companies), 7th Mo. Cav., 28th Wis., 2,435 strong, was also directed to co-operate with the movement and observe the enemy in the direction of Monticello toward Camden.

Gen. Steele started from Little Rock on the 23d of March; Gen. Thayer from Fort Smith on the 22d, under orders to join Steele at Arkadelphia, and Col. Powell from Pine Bluff on the 28th with a small force to the left of Steele, in the direction of Camden. which place was then held and well fortified by the Confederates. Gen. Steele reached Arkadelphia on the 28th, but Gen. Thayer failed to unite with him, owing to the wretched condition of the roads, until April 10, when he joined him at Elkin's Ferry, Ouachita County. The combined forces then marched to Camden and occupied that place about the middle of the month. Here Gen. Steele first learned of the de-

(Continued on third page.)

And the Interesting Results Happening from the Battle.

TERRIBLE DISASTER

The Heroic Death of Senator E. D. Baker, of California.

GEN. CHARLES P. STONE.

He was made the Scapegoat of the Mismanaged Affair.

BY BRISCOE GOODHEART, LOUDOUN RANGERS. KNOXVILLE, TENN.



battlefields of the late war may possibly not have regarded the field of Ball's Bluff as of sufficient importance to enlist his interest. But the care. ful student of war history would hardly pass it by unnoticed. True, so far as min-

HE tourist in his

visit of important

bers engaged and results, and viewing from this stand point strictly be regarded as a great battle, yet happening when it did and as it did, and the effect it had on

future war legisla-GEN. E. D. BAKER. tion, it must and will always be regarded as an important epoch n the history of the late war.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War-that tribunal that righted and sifted evidence that lifted many a poor fellew from dishonor and disgrace, where he had been ruthlessly cast by jealous-hearted and incompetent commanders, and restored to respectability, at least, in the estimation of their countryman-this committee, so far as they were able to see, corrected errors and righted wrongs, was the legitimate offspring of the battle of Ball's Bluff.

Gen. Stone's Brigade lay at Poolesville, Md., 35 miles west of Washington and three



GEN. CHAS. P. STONE.

miles north of the Potomac River, opposite Leesburg. Gen. McClellan sent the following telegram to Gen. Stone:

CAMP GRIFFIN, Oct. 20, 1861. Gen. McCall occupied Drainsville yesterday, and will send out reconnoissances in all directions. Keep a lookout on Leesburg. Perhaps a slight demonstration on your part would cause the

A. V. COLBURN, A. A.-G. In compliance with the above Gen. Stone

ordered Col. Charles Devens, of the 15th Mass., with four companies of his regiment to cross the Potomac at midnight, Oct. 20. and for Col. Baker to follow the next morning with 1,000 additional troops. Col. Devens crossed and awaited the approach of day, when he was joined by 100 more from his own regiment, bringing his force up to

With this number he marched toward Leesburg, about two miles distant. When he arrived in sight of the town he halted and sent word back to Gen. Stone that he ould hold his ground until reinforcements could be sent forward. By 7 o'clock the Confederates discovered this small body of men and immediately attacked them; or. rather, Devens attacked the Confederates first. Quite a sharp engagement was brought on, Devens falling back slowly toward the river. About noon Col. Baker, United States



DEATH OF COL. BAKER.

Senator from Oregon, arrived and took command, bringing the 20th Mass., Col. W. R. Lee feat and consequent retreat of Gen. Banks | commanding; 42d N. Y. (Tammany regiment). Col. Cogswell commanding; 71st Pa.